

REPUBLICANS TO HAVE SHARE

Speaker Beckley Ready for Action.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

"As the Republican party has twenty members and the Home Rule party only ten, I believe that their representation on the committees should be in that ratio." Speaker Fred W. Beckley thus outlined his policy as to the make-up of the standing committees of the House yesterday and further said that as the Republicans had agreed to the placing of their members in caucus, the only delay in making known appointments was in the placing of the Home Rule members. He continued:

"I will determine these matters this evening, and be ready to announce the committees of the House tomorrow. The House is now ready to get down to work. The taking arbitrary advantage of my position to force a disproportionate number of Home Rule members on the committees has never been my intention and I shall use my office only for the purpose of expediting the work of the Legislature, and not for making personal capital. I believe there is a deal to be done, and hope the session will be a hardworking one. There is no reason why the party in the majority in this body should not bear the brunt of the work, and I will give the Republicans an opportunity to do it."

The majority of the House, through a committee, met the speaker at the noon recess and later, after the day's work had closed, and gave to him the caucus list of committee selections. The list contained the names of members who wished to secure allotment to certain lines of work, and he assured them of his desire to cooperate with the majority in expediting the business of the session. While nothing is given out as to the selections of the Republican caucus, it is the intention of the members to get down to work immediately, and to rush the preliminary work.

Some surprise was shown last evening when the members of the Upper House were informed that the county bill was to be introduced into the House. It is the intention of the special committee appointed to have the bill in charge for the Senate to push it right along. The committee began work last evening, so that the translation could be made in the very shortest possible time, and the printing be done ready for the consideration of the measure next week if possible. The idea of the Senators is that there are needed few amendments to the measure, and these principally in minor details. One Senator said yesterday that he thought the work of the Senate with the bill could be done in two weeks' working time, and that the House, having the printed bill ready for its consideration during those two weeks, would be able to finish it in about the same number of working days.

HOUSE DOES A LITTLE BUSINESS

The House of Representatives got down to business in a slight degree, the reading of the Governor's message and the notice of several bills filling the day's sessions. There was not only a full house but as well a full gallery when the hour came for assembling. Speaker Beckley said that before proceeding with business he would like to ask that the various members of the House should meet with him at the noon recess that he might learn their preferences as to committees. The appointment of the committees was a matter which under the rules devolved upon the chair and it was his desire that all the places be filled in accordance with the wishes of each member so that the House could proceed with the dispatch of the important business before the session.

On motion of Kumalae a committee of three was appointed to notify the Governor that the House was organized and ready for business, the chairman having already instructed the secretary to convey the same information to the Senate. The committee as appointed was as follows: Messrs. Chillingworth, Harris and Kou. During the absence of the committee the notification of the Senate that it was in working order and the Achi statehood resolution passed by the Senate the previous day were received. Kumalae moved the adoption of the resolution but Hala moved that consideration be deferred until Saturday and that action was taken. Speaker Beckley took up the regular order of business but nothing offered except the report of the special committee which announced that the Governor would immediately send a message in writing to the House. The message arrived at that moment and under Kumalae's motion to suspend the rules the reading of the message was the immediate order and it occupied the time from 10:45 o'clock to noon.

Before the interpreter could start in on the message Kumalae moved that the message be translated into Hawaiian and printed in two languages. He

said there were suggestions for appropriations which were to be included in the bills and recommendations which should be enacted into laws and for the information of members they should have the reports before them. The motion was carried and the House then took a recess until three o'clock so that the members might have ample opportunity to consult with the Speaker as to committee assignments.

When the House reassembled the first business was the reading of the message of the Governor embracing emergency appropriations. The message was read and by vote was referred to the same committee for treatment similar to the first message. Joseph Kumalae gave notice that he would introduce a bill to cover the expenses of the session. Kaniho wanted the bill read by title but it had not been introduced, that being done a moment later under suspension of rules and being read by title the bill passed its first reading. This bill provides for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the expenses of the session, to take effect immediately. Kumalae said further that he would introduce bills having for their object the sending to the mainland or abroad of worthy youths for the purpose of securing education and to prevent any board of health or health officer from condemning property without first ascertaining the losses thereby, and to establish a flag for Hawaii.

Vida announced that he would introduce a bill to provide a home for the indigent to be located at the Kalihi detention camp known as the Waikamilo camp.

Chillingworth then gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for counties and their government and for the control of the public institutions and works.

Kaniho served notice that he would introduce bills as follows: An act to provide the use of the English or Hawaiian language in the practice of the circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii; a bill to repeal sections 922, 925 and the second paragraph of section 924, as compiled in 1897, relating to vaccination; a bill for an act to amend section 537 of the Civil Laws of 1897; a bill to abolish the poll tax; a bill for an act concerning attorneys.

Kuphea gave notice that he would introduce bills to define legal day's work either mechanical or industrial, to appropriate a fund for purchasing postage stamps for lepers at Molokai and the detention camp, to amend section 132, Chapter VI, of the Penal Laws, relating to larceny.

Kuphea presented two resolutions appropriating \$60,000 for the opening and widening of School street from Liliha street to Kamehameha IV road and \$15,000 for opening Pua lane from King street to the proposed extension of School street. As these resolutions made specific appropriations, on motion of Kumalae their consideration was postponed until the appropriation bill is reached.

Speaker Beckley then laid before the House the invitation of Gov. Dole through his secretary to the members of the Legislature and their wives to attend the drill of the regiment of militia in Capitol Square this afternoon. Kumalae moved that the invitation be accepted. Kaniho objected as he thought there would be other things to be done and that the members would not have time to attend the drill. Puala, Kaniho's brother in the Representative ranks, said that he thought it a duty to see the drill so that the members might know if it is worth while to maintain the militia in its present form. He said he had military training and was convinced that the people would applaud the legislators if they would perform this duty. Greenwell moved to amend, accepting the invitation and announcing to the Governor that as many members as possible would be there, and Kumalae accepted the amendment.

Fernandez declared that he was opposed to this sort of thing saying that he had come here for work and not to look at drills. He declared he did not want this legislature to be the same as the previous one. But the House accepted the invitation nevertheless and then on motion of Kaniho adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE SENATE.

Senators Baldwin, Nakapahu, Paris and Woods were not in their seats when the morning session of the Senate was convened. Woods and Baldwin came in during the reading of the minutes, and soon afterwards Senator Paris made his first appearance and was greeted by applause. He arrived from Hawaii during the morning.

Before proceeding with the reading of the minutes, President Crabbe administered the oath to the assistant secretary, N. W. Aluli, and he thereupon took his seat with Secretary Savidge.

At the request of Senator Kaohi the minutes were interpreted into Hawaiian. Senator Achi called attention to an apparent error in the minutes, namely that there was no mention of the allowance of \$3,000 as salaries for the members at the special session. He stated that he had not heard it read in the report of Senator Isenberg, but had seen it in the papers and he wished to register an objection, to the payment of salaries which he did not believe to be authorized by law. Upon his request Secretary Savidge again read the report of Senator Isenberg, which contained no mention of the \$3,000 as had been printed in the evening papers.

Senator Brown stated that the \$3,000 for salaries was added in the report to be made by his committee, and he believed that such an appropriation was provided by law.

Senator Achi replied that the Organic Act provided for the payment of salaries only during a special session of the legislature, and not for the Senate alone and if this item was in the report of the committee he would object to it.

President Crabbe suggested that a session of part of the legislature was provided for in the Organic Act and that this would permit of the appropriation of money for salaries.

Senator Achi again objected and began to state his impression of the law, when the chair ruled that all the members were out of order, as only the minutes were up for approval and there could be no discussion of anything

BLOODY BATTLE FOUGHT IN THE BALKANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 20.—News has been received here of a desperate battle which has been fought between Turkish troops on their way to Macedonia and Macedonian revolutionists, aided by Albanians, in the European province of Albania. The casualties in the encounter were heavy. Ninety Turks were killed and the insurgent loss was heavy. The mountain passes are filled with snow and communication with the scene of the battle is difficult.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Fear is expressed here for the missionaries and teachers in the schools of the American Board of Missions in Albania. It is feared that the troops sent from southern or Asiatic Turkey to fight against the insurgents will, in case of victory, attack the schools and missions as they have great hatred for them. In the mission-fields covered by the American Board in Macedonia and Albania all the workers are Americans or natives who have been educated in American schools.

ROME, Feb. 20.—His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII today celebrates his twenty-fifth jubilee as Pope. He is in good health.

The year 1903 is one of extraordinary interest to the aged Pontiff as it marks three jubilees for him. On Feb. 20th, he celebrated the silver jubilee of his pontificate, having been elected Pope on February 20, 1878. This year is also the golden jubilee of his cardinalate, having been proclaimed a cardinal by Pius IX. in the Consistory of Dec. 19, 1853. It is also the diamond jubilee of his episcopacy, his consecration by the Archbishop of Damietta having taken place on Feb. 19, 1843.

The celebration of these jubilees by Pope Leo XIII is an event of no little importance in the Catholic body in view of the fact that the Pope will be ninety-three years old on the second of March and that only two out of his long list of predecessors, St. Peter and Pius IX., having occupied the Papal throne for so long a period.

A writer in the New York Sun recently said of his long career:—"Coming at the meeting-point of two periods, at the parting of the roads of a civilization whose lights and shadows date from the Council of Trent to the Council of the Vatican, and also at the dawn of a period whose interests he wishes to turn toward a higher life, Leo XIII. is the Universal Pope. He is the 'director' in all domains; there lie his distinctive character, his originality, and his greatness. As a diplomat he has brought about a new situation, which begins with the death of Pius IX., when almost all states held aloof from the Holy See and the church, and which ends with Catholicism at present in a prominent place. The Czar and the Lutheran Pope have representatives accredited to the Holy See; Mr. Gladstone sent Mr. Errington to the Vatican, and if Great Britain has not yet established official relations with Rome, sympathy has taken the place of prejudice in that country, and collaboration is substituted for open hostility."

"In the United States the beneficent conduct of the Holy Father in the matter of Chelensism, the establishment of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, the amphyctonic attitude of the Pope during the discussion of the Faribault case, his moderating cooperation in the Philippines, the personal interest that Leo XIII. takes in the glorious development of American destinies, are all facts that denote perceptible progress. In Canada, for the first time, he has instituted an Apostolic Delegation. In Mexico he has prepared a plan of agreement the success of which would be a guaranty for the regeneration of that country. Through his reforms and through the National Congress of Latin America he has caused these republics, weary of a long period of sterility and decadence, to bloom once more."

CARACAS, Feb. 20.—The allied powers have failed to return to Venezuela the ships taken at the outbreak of the present trouble, and have failed also to make compensation for the vessels destroyed in the first engagements of the war, when the combined fleets of England and Germany opened fire on the Venezuelan vessels. This has caused the greatest indignation to be felt throughout the country, and has no doubt tended to strengthen the cause of the rebels against Castro. Today a force of 2800 rebels attacked the government troops at Urachica, only twenty miles from Caracas. The fighting was desperate for three hours, the rebels coming on boldly again and again. They were finally beaten and driven back, but it was only by the hardest kind of fighting. The rebels left many killed and wounded upon the field.

FLORENCE, Feb. 20.—In a fire which broke out in the forest of Vallambrosa to-day, the historic Villa Medici was totally destroyed.

The Villa Medici, built by one of the family of that name which played so prominent a part in the affairs of Italy and of Florence, particularly in the Middle Ages, was one of the famous buildings of the old world, and one of the show places of Italy. The art treasures in the villa alone were of fabulous value, although Napoleon enriched the gallery of the Louvre from it, and their destruction will be a loss to the world of art that will be irreparable.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The enemies of Rear Admiral Schley scored again today in the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The bill to give the man whose partisans have claimed for him the credit of the naval victory at Santiago, during the Spanish war, the pay of an active Admiral was called up at a session of the committee, and was tabled there. This, in effect, kills the bill at this session of Congress.

MAZATLAN, February 20.—Bubonic plague continues to rage with daily increasing virulence in this city, despite the utmost efforts on the part of the central government to stamp out the disease. One death was reported to-day, and forty-two new patients were taken to the lazaretto. The business of the city is at a standstill, and the strictest quarantine is being enforced.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The Senate put in the better part of the day in a continuation of the debate on the Panama Canal bill, but without reaching a definite stage in the fate of the measure.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the Fortifications Bill practically as it came from the Committee.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, February 20.—In a collision between two railway trains running out of this city today three passengers were killed.

DUBLIN, February 20.—Great excitement has been caused by the discovery of oil in this city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The conference report on the bill to secure better protection for the President has been adopted.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Refined sugars were advanced five points today. This makes an advance of ten points during the week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Insular Affairs has reported favorably on the Philippine Currency Bill.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 20.—Hotel Clifton, one of the leading hotels of this city, was burned this morning. Ten lives were lost and forty were injured.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 20.—Another sensation has been sprung in the family affairs of the former Crown Prince of Saxony. Prince Philip is charged with forcing the Princess Louise to encourage the advances of Baron Hirsch for the purpose of entering funds from him.

A COLLEGE FOR FARMERS

Jared Smith's Views On Lahainaluna Scheme.

Jared Smith, director of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, is strongly opposed to the idea of having an Agricultural College established at Lahainaluna. He says:

"First—That the Agricultural College should be for advanced students.

Second—That the Experiment Station and the Agricultural College, under the intention of the Federal law, belong with each other.

Third—That if the Agricultural College exists elsewhere than in Honolulu, ultimately, when the control of the Experiment Station goes to the Territory, as it will, the station will necessarily have to move to the college.

Fourth—That considerable money has been spent on the station located here, and for that reason, among others, the college should be near it or connected with it.

Fifth—When the Agricultural College is established it should be started on as high a level as possible, and if it was thought advisable to start it with any existing institution it should go to one of much higher grade than Lahainaluna, as, for instance, Oahu College.

Sixth—The Territory must do its share to establish the college before it can take advantage of the Federal law, which gives \$15,000 the first year, \$16,000 the second, and so on up to \$25,000 at the end of ten years, and the same sum each year thereafter. The Territory is expected to put up buildings. No part of the Federal endowment can be used for buildings or any form of permanent improvements. These must be supplied by the Territory.

Seventh—The Agricultural College, when started, should be equal to any in the United States, and it should be a school where young men and women can be taught, not simply to work, but given a knowledge of the fundamental principles of agriculture, so as to fill high positions. There ought to be a sugar school, where sugar chemists can be trained. Now we have to send students to Baton Rouge and elsewhere. There should also be a good dairying school and one to teach all branches of animal husbandry, and not on a high school or normal school basis. If the attempt is made to start on a secondary school basis, it will take more than an ordinary effort to get Federal appropriations.

Mr. Smith is of the opinion that an appropriation by the Territory of \$15,000 would start a college on a good basis, and erect a good sized building, equipped with some laboratories. Such an appropriation for a college building here, or in connection with the experiment station, would obviate the necessity of having more new station buildings.

Mr. Smith says that if the college went to Lahainaluna and the Experiment Station followed it there, as it would necessarily have to do, the latter would have to have new buildings then, in addition to those already erected here.

WE ARE MARCHING ON.

It is strange, yet true, that most of the diseases of middle age and advanced life are efforts on the part of the system to purify the blood. Yet because of the feebleness of the liver, kidneys and bowels these well-meant efforts are often in vain, and lives come to an end which might have been prolonged for many pleasant years. There was, formerly, no remedy which could be depended upon to prevent or overcome this condition. But within the past decade we have been making progress. Truth is mighty and will prevail. The old notions and moss-covered superstitions must fall before new facts and new discoveries. Nothing thus far known to medical science is so effective in purifying the blood through its action on the excretory functions of the body, as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION
It quickly scatters and overcomes the following familiar and dangerous symptoms of impure blood and torpid circulation: The languid, tired feeling; pain in the head; dry skin; bad taste in the mouth; weak stomach with nausea, etc. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It relieves and cures many ailments that have been abandoned as hopeless. The reasons are—its power over the digestive and assimilating process, its action in expelling impurities from the blood, and its consequent ability to vitalize and rebuild the whole structure. No slow or doubtful action. "You cannot be disappointed in it. The first bottle proves its virtue. Genuine is sold by chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.

LAHAINA'S NEW BANK

First National Is to Be Opened There.

Steps have been taken to establish a National Bank at Lahaina. The charter has been applied for and it is expected that it will be opened for business within three months.

Manager Chas. D. Lufkin of the First National Bank of Walluku, who is organizing the new bank at Lahaina, visited Lahaina one day this week, and took subscriptions to the amount of \$6,500 for stock in the new bank, and states that there is no doubt but that the people of Lahaina will subscribe the full amount of \$10,000, which of course will be necessary to establishment of the bank. The remaining \$15,000 is ready to be subscribed on the day that Lahaina has subscribed its required amount.

The new bank at Lahaina will be practically under the same management as that of the National Bank of Walluku, but it will be an entirely separate bank, and not a branch of the Walluku Bank. The five directors of the Walluku Bank will probably be directors of the Lahaina Bank, with two additional directors resident of Lahaina as directors of the Lahaina Bank.

The citizens of Lahaina are a wide awake set of business men ready to encourage all legitimate enterprises, and as it is now up to them to make the bank at Lahaina a success, there is no doubt but that they will subscribe the necessary amount of stock in short order. A site for the bank is not yet decided upon, although several options have been offered to Mr. Lufkin, but that is a minor matter, for if it should become necessary, there is no doubt but that the citizens of Lahaina would erect a bank building.

Being under practically the same management, cordial relations will exist between the two banks, and each will serve as a source of strength to the other. On account of the volume of business drawn from Lahaina to the First National Bank of Walluku, Manager Lufkin, who has had the matter of establishing a bank at Lahaina under consideration for some time, feels quite confident that the new bank will be nearly if not quite as successful as our own Walluku bank.—Maui News.

MAUI, February 21.—At 1:30 yesterday morning after a lingering illness, George Hons, the well known Walluku attorney, departed this life. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Hons returned to Walluku, much recuperated in health by a visit to Colorado Springs. On his return to active life his illness came back, and it was his recent intention to terminate his business affairs and return to the Springs next March.

George Hons was born in Germany some 40 years ago. He has long been a resident in Walluku, and there studied law and became one of the brightest attorneys on Maui. He was one of the most active and prominent citizens of the island. He was a leading member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. In 1900 he was defeated by only a few votes in his candidacy for the Legislature.

The funeral, which took place at his late residence in Walluku, was largely attended. Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Paia officiated at the house, and the Knights of Pythias performed their ritual at the grave in Iao Valley. The display of flowers was lavish and beautiful. A quartette composed of Messrs. Ogg, Lufkin, Lamar and Kauhimalau sang the hymns. The pall bearers were Dr. Raymond, Messrs. Lufkin, Scott, Carley, Hansen, and Wadsworth.

He leaves a little daughter, Mousie Hons, to mourn him, as well as a mother who came all the way from Germany to nurse him, a sister, Mrs. Carl Wadsworth of Lahaina, and a brother, Mr. Ferdinand Hons of Kahului.

STRAY NOTES.

Monday evening, February 16, the citizens of Walluku held a meeting in the court house to consider the county seat question. It was largely attended and the session lasted until late in the evening. Walluku, of course, was endorsed for the county seat. The meeting was called by Judge Kalua.

The dance at Hotel Renwick, Puunene, St. Valentine's night was a great success. Though not a large party, the Puunene clubmen and their friends had a most enjoyable time.

Friday, February 20, the entire upper ridge of Haleakala was covered with snow. It extended half way down the mountain side to Olinda. It presented an impressive but rather frightful spectacle. The snow extended further Kula-ward than for many years.

Land Commissioner E. B. Boyd arrived on Maui by Tuesday's steamer. He has been quite sick at the Maui Hotel, Walluku, since his arrival, with dengue. Ex-Land Commissioner and Mrs. J. F. Brown of Honolulu return to Honolulu today. The latter part of the week they have been guests of W. O. Aiken of Puunahale.

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 17 and 18, was spent in cattle driving by Manager von Tempky of Haleakala Ranch. During the five sub-land Agent W. O. Aiken, D. T. Fleming and several vaqueros rounded up 100 stray cattle on government lands on Haleakala.

There's a marriage in the Portuguese colony of Kokomo, Makawao, today. Miss Maggie de Rego will be united in marriage with Antonio Ferreira.

There are no potatoes whatever in Kula.

The Knights of Pythias are to give a concert at Walluku tonight.

Weather—Kona on Thursday, and some thunder and lightning, followed snow on Haleakala, rain Friday and today.